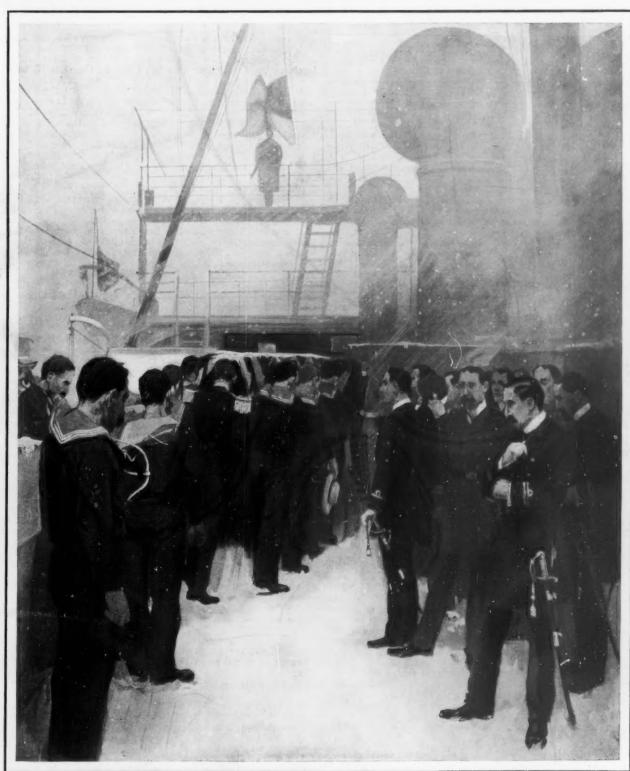
Cruise of the Oregon Famous Warships—Frederic Remington in Cuba

COLLER'S WEEKLY AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF ART LITERATURE AND CURRENT EVENTS

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VOL TWENTY-TWO NO 25

OFFICERS OF THE CRUISER TALBOT RECEIVING THE

ENGLAND'S HONORED DEAD

THE REMAINS OF BARON FARRER HERSCHELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN JOINT HIGH COMMISSION, BEING CARRIED ON BOARD
THE BRITISH CRUISER TALBOT, IN NEW YORK HARBOR, FOR CONVEYANCE TO ENGLAND, LORD HERSCHELL DIED IN WASHINGTON
MARCH 1. THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION WAS FORMED TO CONSIDER OUESTIONS AFFECTING THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

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NEW YORK MARCH TWENTY-FIFTH 1800

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

THE FACT THAT England has seconded Italy's demand THE FACT THAT England has seconded Italy's demand for a lease of San Mun Bay, together with exclusive railway and mining rights in the contiguous territory, indicates that the British Foreign Office has renounced the policy of the "open door," and has decided to assent to the partition of China into "spheres of influence." How is this change of programme likely to affect the United States, the commercial interests of which in China are second only to England's, and, under favorable circumstances, would be expable of indefinite under favorable circumstances, would be capable of indefinite expansion.

expansion.

Let us first mark as distinctly as possible the difference between the "open door" and "spheres of influence." The first phrase covers two assertions: first, that the mutilation of the Middle Kingdom shall go no further, but shall stop short with the lease of Kiao Chou to Germany, with that of Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, and with that of Wei-hai-Wei to Great Britain. Secondly, that, even in the three parcels of territory ceded, an effort shall be made to secure from the lessees a recognition of the trading rights heretofore secured by treaty to other countries, and that, in all the rest of China, existing commercial privileges shall be upheld and enlarged. It is obvious that, to make good both of these assertions, that is to say, to safeguard the Middle Kingdom from further encroachment and to assure the enjoyment of treaty rights inside and outside of the leased territories, the countries interested and outside of the leased territories, the countries interested must not confine themselves to offering sage counsel to the Pekin Government. We did not need a prophet in the person of Lord Charles Beresford to give us that information. It is true enough that the leases of the coastwise tracts just mentrue enough that the leases of the coastwise tracts just mentioned were made ostensibly subject to existing treaties, but those treaties cannot be enforced, nor can what is left of China's territorial integrity be preserved, unless the financial and military regeneration of the Middle Kingdom is brought about through external help. To restore vitality to the moribund Manchu Dynasty, which is corrupt at the core, and which has long lost the respect of its subjects, would be an extremely difficult task, even if Great Britain, Germany, Japan and the United States were willing to combine and promote the regenerative process at the risk of a war with Russia and France. It is clear that Great Britain alone could not maintain the "open door" for any extended period. She might lend money to China, but she could not save it from embezzlement at the hands of native officials. She might expel the Russian and French warships from the waters of the Pacific, but she could not prevent the Russians the waters of the Pacific, but she could not prevent the Russians and French from invading China by land, the former by way of Manchuria and the latter by way of Tonquin. She could not avert a land invasion of the Middle Kingdom, because her army is ridiculously small compared with the forces at the disposal of those European powers which have adopted the conscription

system.

It has been clear, therefore, from the first, that England must abandon the policy of the open door, unless she could gain assistance from some country possessing a large number of trained soldiers. A hope was, at one time, cherished that what was needed might be supplied by Germany, but, although Germany is willing enough to enter into cordial relations with Great Britain, there is always the proviso that these must, on account disturb the good understanding which has long as Great Britain, there is always the proviso that these must, on no account, disturb the good understanding which has long existed between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. There is nothing that England could offer Germany in Africa, in Oceanica or in China that would compensate for the risks attending a war upon the Vistula, which would mean, also, a war upon the Rhine. Never, consequently, will the trained soldiers of Emperor William be sent to the Middle Kingdom

to forward a programme to which the Czar is known to be to forward a programme to which the Czar is known to be opposed. Germany, then, being out of the question, considered as a thick-and-thin supporter of the open door, could England fall back upon Japan? There is no doubt that the Mikado has a large, well-equipped and well-disciplined army, the martial qualities of which have been recently proved in battle. There is no doubt, either, that, so long as the Trans-Siberian Railroad remains unfinished, and so long as British warships can dominate the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, Japanese soldiers can be placed at Pekin much more quickly than can Russian troops. There is reason to believe, however, that the Mikado's troops. There is reason to believe, however, that the Mikado's Ministers have been consulted on the subject, and that they have evinced unwillingness to pull chestnuts out of the fire for England. There was a time, unquestionably, when Japan would have gladly formed an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain; that was when Russia, France and Germany ordered the Mikado to revise the Shimonoseki treaty, and give ordered the Mikado to revise the Shimonoseki treaty, and give back the Liau-Tung Peninsula, which she had conquered. Lord Rosebery let that opportunity slip. Now, on the contrary, only a minority of Japan's public men favor co-operation with Great Britain, and even they would insist upon a compact, which the British Foreign Office, dependent as it is on a fluctuating majority in the House of Commons, could hardly enter into. The Japanese, indeed, could have no guarantee that, after they had embroiled themselves with Russia, a Liberal government, recovering power at Westminster, might not leave them in the lurch, as the Circassians were left after the Crimean War, as the Swazis were left in South Africa, and as the Arab tribes friendly to Gordon were left in the Soudan. Upon the whole, the Mikado's Ministers, instead of furnishing a land army with which to bear the brunt of a war with Russia in defence of the which to bear the brunt of a war with Russia in defence of the open door, are inclined to accept the policy of partition, knowing that they could hardly be deprived of a fair share. England's only other possible ally would be the United States, but we have scarcely trained soldiers enough to maintain order in our newlyacquired transmarine dependencies, and we could not, therefore, offer England the kind of help which she would require to thwart

a Russian advance upon Pekin. We arrive, therefore, by a process of elimination, at the conclusion that the maintenance of an open door in China is

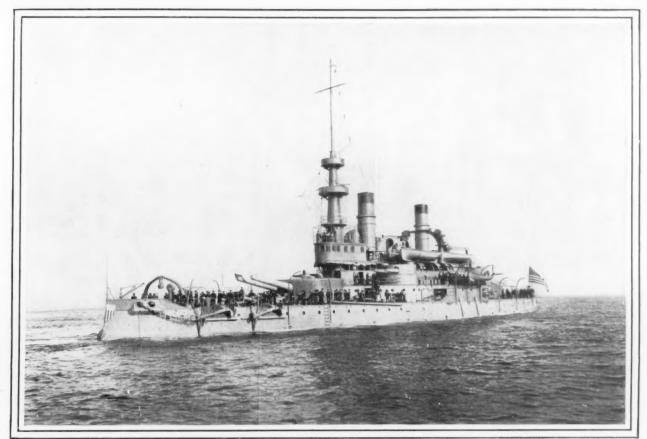
conclusion that the maintenance of an open door in China is essentially impracticable. It is so even now; nobody disputes that it would become so after the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway shall have been finished. What, then, is the alternative? Evidently, an acceptance of the partition programme on the part of all the powers concerned. The partition may be disguised, as it was in the case of Africa, by the delimitation of so-called spheres of influence, and the Court of Pekin may be permitted, for a while, to exercise the semblance of authority over interior provinces. Every one will understand, however, that partition is meant, and that the thorough-going enforcement of it is but a question of time. The main lines of division are already plainly indicated. Russia is to have Chinese Manchuria, and as much more of northern China as the other powers will now concede to her. Ultimately, no doubt, she will get the whole of the territory north of the Hoang-Ho. Germany will keep what she has already seized, the southern half of Shan-tung. England will claim the northeastern part of the same province, including the naval stronghold, Wei-haiof the same province, including the naval stronghold, Wei-hai-Wei, and, also, the whole valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Italy is now putting forward pretensions to the coastwise province which adjoins England's sphere upon the southeast; Japan will demand the province which lies nearest to Formosa, whence Glibustering expeditions are continually despatched. France definite the province which has been expeditions are continually despatched; France will occupy the island of Hai-nan and the provinces which lie immediately northeast, north and northwest of Tonquin. As for the United States, should we desire to take part in the division, we could, probably, secure a tract in southeastern China, between Hong-Kong and Foo-Chow, whence we should have easy access to the Philippines, or else the province of Pe-chi-li,

with which we now have important commercial relations, but which would bring us into direct contact with China.

Admitting that the Middle Kingdom is to be partitioned among foreign powers, and that the maintenance of the open among foreign powers, and that the maintenance of the open door is a dream, how are our present and prospective trading interests in China to be conserved, unless we take part in the division? There is no doubt, indeed, that, for the present, and until the protectionists triumph at Westminster, England would give us freedom of access to her own sphere of influence, namely, the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley. Thus far, however, we have had very little commerce with that part of China. From the sections of the coast controlled by Russia, Germany, Italy and France we might as well make up our minds to be, eventually, barred out, for each of those four powers is wedded to a protecbarred out, for each of those four powers is wedded to a protec

tive policy in its colonies.

It is certain that England and Japan, and, it is probable, It is certain that England and Japan, and, it is probable, that Italy, would gladly see us figure among the beneficiaries by the impending partition of China. If we refuse to join in the division while there is yet something to divide, we may see ourselves shut out from the one promising field of industrial and commercial expansion which is offered by the twentieth century. A coastwise province of China would be worth to us much more than the Philippines, both actually and prospectively, and each of the two possessions would increase the value of the other. The power, indeed, that is mistress of Manila would, next to Bussia and England he most likely to retain a firm hold upon The power, indeed, that is mistress of Manila would, next to Russia and England, be most likely to retain a firm hold upon a slice of China.



PVRIGHT 1808 BY E MULLER

THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP OREGON

CRUISE OF THE OREGON THE

(Special Correspondence of COLLIER'S WEEKLY)

Honolulu, Hawahan Islands, Feb. 15, 1899

ROM FLORIDA TO BAHIJA. From Bahia to Callao. From Callao to Honolulu. From Honolulu to Manila. A long trip on the salt seas! The first time the Oregon entered Bahia Harbor it was dark night. War had commenced, and warning had been cabled that four heavily armored cruisers and three torpedo boats would attempt to intercept her. The return passage has been a peaceful one.

one.

The stay of the Special Squadron at Callao was most pleasant; nearly one thousand men were given liberty, and their conduct while on shore was such as to receive praise from the press and public officials. The papers even warned the visiting blue-jackets of efforts which would be made by those who live by their wits to extort money from them in various ways, and when, as seems the rule of cabmen all over the world, extortionate fares were demanded, the police quickly adjusted the matter.

Some old salts were satisfied to establish themselves within fifty yards of the landing, where they could keep one eye on the ships and the other on the dispenser of pisco, with whom, as is their custom, they had at once

deposited all the money they did not require for their immediate needs.

Very few of the men, however, failed to get to Lima, and there they were found sightseeing everywhere. Every bicycle in the city had a Jackie on it; the merry-go-round was extensively patronized, and every young-ster in sight had a free ride. The women at the pie and cake stands blessed them, and so did the youngsters of the street, who stowed away more sweet things than they had ever dreamed of eating before. If a sailor could hold a woman's baby in a street-car he was happy; he would have paid soles on soles for the chance to play with the children in the Exposition Grounds, and sometimes did, much to their surprise and pleasure; for good and bountiful times follow Jack wherever he goes. The people of Callao are a drifting, playloving people, whose love of excitement finds gratification in bull-fights and turbulent politics. The leaders at times show out bravely, but a study of their actions demonstrates that they differ from the masses only in their more thorough knowledge of the national character, and their ability to make capital from that knowledge.

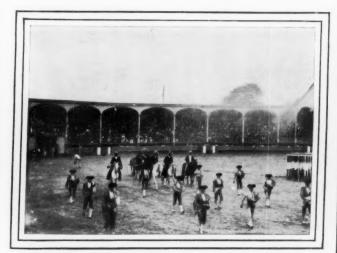
A young man of good family, feeling the necessity of asserting his bravery or patriotism, may take part in an amateur bull-fight, with the assistance of a Spanish

professional to see that he comes to no serious

professional to see that he comes to no serious harm.

On January 11, that ever-changing group of Uncle Sam's ships, the Special Squadron, left Callao for the Galapagos Islands. It is odd that now, just before a final scattering, more ships were steaming together than at any other time in the long trip round. The Justin, whose bottom was foul, was immediately detached and ordered to proceed to Magdalena Bay, Lower California, where the Iowa would await her arrival. Three days later, on the 14th, the Iowa and Celtic were also detached, leaving the Oregon, Scindia, and Iris to proceed to Honolulu by way of the Galapagos Islands. The Celtic, after provisioning the Iowa at Magdalena Bay, was to proceed to San Francisco with the mail, leaving the battleship to await the arrival of the Justin with coal.

It will be difficult to appreciate the feelings with which the Oregon's crew saw the Iowa steam away for home. The two great ships, originally selected as the basis of Commodore Watson's Western Squadron, had steamed side by side for many thousands of miles. They had passed south through summer's heat and stifling calms to gales of sleet and snow, and then north again into this blazing, rainless waste of tropical sea. They had been shoulder to shoulder in the blockade and bombard-



BULL-FIGHTING AT LIMA -- ENTRANCE OF THE MATADORES, WHO MAKE A GRAND ARCH AROUND THE BULL-RING BEFORE THE FIRST ANIMAL IS INTRODUCED



BULL-FIGHTING AT LIMA-CHARGE OF THE BULL



IN THE BULL-RING AT LIMA-EXHIBITION OF HORSES







HULU DANCER-HONOLULU

NATIVE GIRLS IN HOLIDAY DRESS

HULU GIRLS-HONOLULU







PALI PEAK, NEAR HONOLULU

HULU GIRLS WEARING NECKLACES OF COUNTLESS TAMARIND SEEDS

RAINBOW FALLS, NEAR HILO, HAWAH







NATIVE HOUSE-HAWAII

NATIVE GRASS HOUSE-GROUP OF NATIVES IN FULL DRESS THE OREGON AT HONOLULU

HAWAHAN STYLE OF RIDING

ments of Santiago, and together they had headed for Cervera's ships on the 3d of last July. Now the lowa was called home to the port the untried Oregon had left a year ago, while the latter was to go on—to Honolulu, to Manila, and to whatever may be decreed beyond. But Jack, though at times shaken with doubts, still cherishes the adage that "every dog must have his day," so that with all the heartiness strong lungs could give their voices the crews of the two battleships cheered each other on their way. There was nothing theatrical in this. At six degrees south latitude and eighty-five degrees west longitude there were no observers—not even a guil. There was only the hot, pale-blue sky, the lonely, oily sea, and the ships floating away from each other flying signals of Good-by and Pleasant Voyage.

On January 16 the diminished squadron arrived at Charles Island, the most southern of the Galapagos group, and a jumble of red-brown cones of scorie and cinders with black lava rocks creeping out into the surf at their base.

On the 18th the Oregon steamed out alone on the longest voyage and through the loneliest sea ever visited by a battleship. The Scindia was left to convoy the Iris, whose boiler tubes were leaking. For

seventeen days she steamed and never sighted a sail—nothing but sky and water, the moon and stars at night and the sun at day for four thousand miles through the

nothing but sky and water, the most and the sun at day for four thousand miles through the tropics.

At daylight on February 4 the peaks of Hawaii, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, were sighted, and shortly after those Mani—the latter over one hundred miles away. Few can ever have seen the Sandwich Islands to better advantage than the infrequent voyager from the lonely cluster of cinder heaps where the Oregon had left her consorts.

The Oregon lies at anchor off Honolulu midway between the bell-buoy and the entrance, and as at times the swell is heav, it was thought advisable to send the Sendia in to coal the flagship Philadelphia, which arrived on the 11th, and fill up the Oregon's bunkers with the aid of lighters. Unfortunately, there are but two small lighters which can be trusted outside the harbor in ordinary weather, so that, though all desire to push on to where service is being seen, there is a most tedious delay.

This morning the Pekin arrived from Hong-Kong; she will leave to-night with the mail for San Francisco. A few hours later the Australia arrived from San Francisco, bringing the news of the fighting at Manila.

Fore and aft on the Oregon every one is feverishly eager to get on; the good ship may play no part except to convince the insurgents of the futility of the hope of external assistance, but all know that there are ships in the Philippines under-officered, if officered at all, and under-manned. These ships are well fitted for the service, and there is hope in the Oregon's crew that they may carry her traditions and prestige with them into the mosquito fleet of the Philippines.

The Scindia, which arrived on the 11th, cannot go on; her boilers are in bad shape, and it is believed that she will be sent to San Francisco and require three months' repairs. The boilers of the Iris are in fairly good shape again, and she is now filling up with coal in order to supply the Oregon at Guam. A few men have been sent to the army hospital here from the different ships—not because of their serious condition, but on account of the more favorable conditions for treatment. The sick included four who were scalded on the Scindia when the tubes of one of her boilers gave way. Two officers—Naval Cadets H. N. Jensen and S. G. Magill—are also to go home from the Oregon. These officers have been on the ship for nearly two years, and had become so weakened by the long-continued strain that it was not considered advisable to



NATIVES AT A PUBLIC BATH-ANY OPEN BODY OF WATER IS A PUBLIC BATH IN HAWAII



HULU AT THE PALACE, HONOLULU THE OREGON AT HONOLULU

trust to their recovery under ship conditions. Possibly the Oregon, after entering the harbor and coaling, could get out again under favorable conditions, but there is an uncertainty as to when those conditions would obtain, and as, on account of her tremendous beam, she occupies almost as much space as two of the largest ships that have ever entered the harbor, the probabilities of collision, grounding or other accident in the extremely small harbor are too great to be risked. Nevertheless, there is a party in Honolulu which is opposed to the opening of Pearl Harbor on account of the possible diversion of traffic and commerce from the harbor of Honolulu.

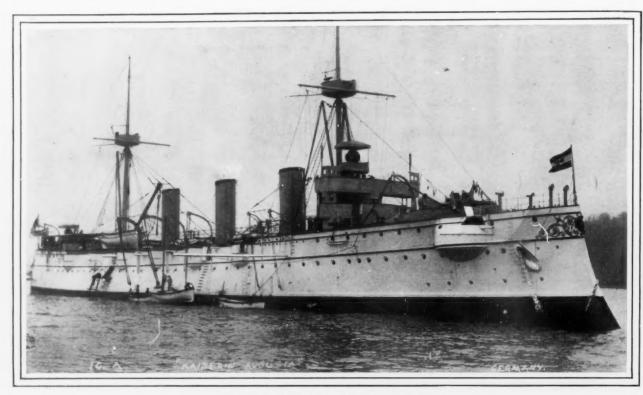
The crowded harbor of Honolulu to-day contains thirty-six sailing vessels, three large merchant steamers, and the usual number of inter-island steamers, besides the United States flagship Philadelphia, the Scindia, the Iris, and the Iroquois. In the words of the Hawaiian "Star," "few harbors in the word present a busier scene than the harbor of Honolulu to-day." And really, if the average activity per foot of wharfage is considered, the st-tement is well within the limits of probability. In fact, it is an everyday occurrence for ships to foul each other in getting in or out of their berths.

During the past week the United States transports Scandia and Morgan City left the harbor for Manila. The Ohio and Senator, with General Egbert's com-

mand, arrived on the 10th. On their departure on the 13th the transports with the "lighting Twenty-second" slowly rounded the Oregon, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne" and the decks and rigging to the very trucks dark blue with the brave boys who had fought at El Caney. Along the deckhouse were seated a little row of ladies; surely the army carries more of home with it than the navy. Then a clear voice called, "Three cheers for the battleship Oregon!" and it was given with a will and a tiger. Up from the bunkers and coal-lighters, the firerooms and lower decks streamed the blue-jackets, grimy with coal-dust and wet with perspiration, but thoughtless of all but how best to show their full appreciation of the courteous and gallant Twenty-second. "Three cheers for the fighting Twenty-second!" and it was given with a heartiness and purpose that will long hunger for the opportunity to show its sincerity. Then came across the widening space of water, "We will see you in Manila," and the reply, "We hope so—all of you." But the Twenty-second has its traditions, too, and we knew that if there is fighting that some of the boys who so gallantly cheered the Oregon will never see her again.

For a day or two after the arrival of a transport little groups of two or three soldier boys may be seen here and there wandering about as if spying out the land. Then some day the streets will be lined with them,

quietly talking or taking long walks to Waikiki, the Punch Bowl, or the Pali. Comparatively few of them attempt riding either horses or wheels: that seems to be the special temptation of blue-jackets. In the shops, on the delightful cottage verandas, and in the comfortable Hawaiian cabs, may be seen the bright faces of American women—soldiers' wives and daughters, with complexions as yet undimmed by a tropical sun—following the colors. They all have adorned themselves with beis—the Hawaiian flower garlands—and wear the broad native straw hats wound with brilliant pugarees. Surely the sight of them must cheer the longest, dreariest voyage, and keep the thought of home ever fresh and near. It is odd to see the ladies in command of their small detachments on their shopping forays. There is an air of confidence, cheerfulness, and decision about them which is not always apparent on the faces of their escorts. Perhaps in their hearts they feel themselves responsible for the well-being and comfort of a man already sufficiently weighted with the responsibility and care of others; then, too, like flowers, they always show the brightest side. Many of them have visited the Oregon despite the awkwardness of climbing her esa-ladders, and it is one of the few pleasant thoughts connected with the voyage to Manila that there will be a pleasant little society of our countrywomen out there when we arrive.



THE GERMAN CRUISER KAISERIN AUGUSTA

The Kaiserin Augusta is one of the German fleet which narrowly escaped a conflict with Admiral Dewey at Manila. She is a first class cruiser of greater displacement but lighter weight of metal than the Olympia, carries more men and is faster. With her present armament of 5.9-inch guns she would not last long under the fire of the Olympia's 8-inch rifles. The Kaiserin Augusta was launched at Kiel (Germania) in 1892, is 393 feet long, has a complement of 427 men and has developed a speed of 22.5 knots an hour.

To de de de la Marca de la Serie de la Ser **OUR NOTE-BOOK**



WHY IS CERVERA TO BE COURTMARTIALED? Because he is a servant of the land of the Cid? Not at all. Because he deserves it? Still less. Because he is a coward? By no means. He is to be court-martialed because this is the end of the century. Because the conception of glory has changed. Because a man has no business to be licked. Because heroism is a form of weakness unless it result in success. That is the reason. The indictment is more specific. The charge is that he allowed himself to be bottled at Santiago. The manceure was absurd. But at the time who thought so? The war had begun badly for Spain. Montojo's squaeron had been sent to the bottom. The Oregon was racing round the Horn. The Queen Regent had run to her tower. She was calling to Austria, calling to France, calling in vain. There was no one to interfere. Then suddenly a fleet was manned. Presently it was at the Cape de Verde. The best that Spain could produce, it carried with it the fortune of the Peninsula. In New York there were ladies of our acquaintance preparing to pack their trunks. From Cape May to Bar Harbor the coast was to let. Summer girls were not quite sure whether in the Adirondacks they would be out of range. From the tops of tall flats the Narrows were scanned. That fleet was expected every minute. The shelling of Boston was certain. Wealth and fashion thought of Newport, and, thinking, shook. Newspaper experts asked prayers for the Oregon. No one could tell when he would appear. The sole bit of information we had was that he was heading straight this way. Abruptly he was signalled at Martinique. Then before you could say Jack Robinson he had popped into Santiago, From where you sat you could catch the echo of the applause of France, the plaudits of Europe, the enthusiasm of Spain. What mattered Manila after that stupendous feat? Honor was safe. So was the glory of Cervera.

The Glory of Cervera.

The Glory of Cervera lasted until having got in to Santiago it was necessary to get out. It would be pleasant to tell the story of the immemorial effort which cusued, but we lack the art, which is immateria, for we lack the space. The point is that the old tar did his level best, and in the end was less captured than resented. In view of our limitations and limits it is impossible also to relate the fuss which was made overhim then. But we all remember it, and we assume that Spain does too. It was that, perhaps, which caused her initial displeasure. Spain would have preferred he had sunk our ships and left the fuss-making to his compatriots. Is not that natural? Yet because fate and our navy were one too many for him, now the poor chap is to be tried. That is the end of glory as glory used to be. To have fought well is no longer sufficient. To have fought nobly is not sufficient either. That which alone tells is to fight and win. It is not bravery that makes the hero, it is victory. Apropos to

ail of which the Madrid "Imparcial" noted recently that Cervera had been wounded and that the wound should be put to his credit. The "Epoca" was unable to regard the matter in that light. Summarily and succinctly it answered that what is wanted in battle is not a leader capable of being wounded but a leader capable of thrashing the enemy out of his boots. The "Epoca" is right. Its reply represents less the development of poetic and chivalrous Spain than the trend of the age. But to Cervera it should not matter. Glory is but relative. Had every leader the stuff in him of which Alexander the Great was made the great Alexander would cease to be a synonym. What is more it would be quite the same to Alexander now. He is dead. When Cervera is dead it will be the same to him also.



quite the same to Alexander now. He is dead. When Cervera is dead it will be the same to him also.

ITALY'S GRAB at the Celestial grab-bag taken in conjunction with the inevitable outpour to come revives a subject of which precious and we least of all. Local ignorance concerning China—an ignorance, parenthetically, in which we actively participate—is abysmal. We do not know how old she is. Nobody does. What we suspect is that, anterior to every monarely and indifferent to all, of the glory that was Greece she never heard and of the grandeur that was Rome she never cared. The battle of Waterloo moved her as little as did the totter of Troy. The conquests of Casar and the convulsions of Napoleon were to her of less interest than a day's doings in Tahiti are to us. She has sat in history aloof, in an attitude of supreme disdain, the silk of her skirts gathered about her, the world ignored. The opening of the grab-bag may increase a knowledge which we lack and which she lacks too. We do not know how old she is, nor does she know. Information on that point may be never reached and would not be of inordinate value if it were. But what is curious is the fact that, while we can't get at the extent of her years, we can't get at the extent of her years, we can't get at the extent of her population either. What is more curious still, she is now iser than we are. One thing, however, is clear: there are enough Chinese and to spare. Another thing quite as obvious is that any contempt we may have for them is flattering in comparison to their contempt for us. To China the outer world is peopled exclusively with barbarians, Yet as the barbarians fell on Rome so will they fall on Cathay. We may be in error, we often are, but we think now is the time to subscribe. Out of the grab-bag there is no reason why Europe should get all the spheres of influence. From it the United States might at least pull a plum.



to affirm that, in our private opinion, publicly expressed, the Lady of the Future will be plain as a pikestaff. She may be wise and, at a pinch, she may be winsome, but she won't be a beauty. The remote and mysterious influences which are called heredity, and which already have her in charge, will attend to that. Beauty is vacating the earth. Its patent of nobility is to be useless. There is the secret of the rose. It charms and does nothing. Commerce, industry, and all that in them is, whether utilitarian, progressive, or both, are beauty's antitheses. The trend of the age is to things very large, highly serviceable and extremely ugly. In their construction, development and expansion we all either actively or passively collaborate. We can't help ourselves. The Zeitgeist won't let us. It has us fast in its maw. For sweetness and light it cares not a rap. That for which it does care is progress. In moulding us to its will it moulds our senses and moulds our souls. The instincts it instils we shall transmit. It is for this reason that in our opinion the twentieth-century woman will not be a beauty. Now let time come along and controvert us.



How Long shall Live? There is a question which every man and every woman propounds at least once or twice. Had it reached us in the ordinary course of business we should have said that a man lives as long as he desires and a woman as long as she is desirable. But here comes a Mr. Rudolph Bundy of Belgium, who is much more precise. He has not brought with him any of those tables which they let you examine when you go to have your life insured, and quite right Mr. Bundy is not to. Those tables prove that you ought to have been dead and buried long ago, and there you are alive and well. Mr. Bundy has a trick worth two of that, He bases the chances of your longevity on the longevity which you have already attained. The deduction is sound, for manifestly the longer you live the older you get to be. But here is Mr. Bundy's process. If you are not under twelve or over ninety take paper and pencil—unless you can do it in your head—subtract not the age which you pretend but the age you possess from eighty-six, divide what remains by two and the momentous question is answered. As they say in Belgium, and in other countries also, Ce n'est pas plus difficile que cela. But, though indeed it be not more difficult than that, we have our doubts of its value and of its originality also. Two hundred years ago by the clock a mathematician named Riculf emigrated from Paris to London, became a friend of Newton, a member of the Royal Society, invented this process, patented it, swore by it, and died ten years sooner than it indicated. Sic transit that he did not propose any more to punish drunkards, that what he did pro-



MR. MAGISTRATE POOL stated recently that he did not propose any more to punish drunkards, that what he did propose was to punish the purveyors of drink. Mr. Pool is on the right track, but he has yet to meet the right bull. The latter consists not in punishment but in taxation. Statistics show—and what would we do without them?—that the more it costs to drink the less drinking is effected. The in-



PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON, perialist claimant to the French throne. The Imperialist



PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, Brother of Prince Victor Napoleon; colonel of a crack regiment (Empress's Lancers) in the Russian army.



PRINCE PHILIP, DUC D'ORLEANS, The h



PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS Brother of Duc Philip, the Royalist claimant, and himself a Royalist agitator.



M. PAUL DEROULEDE Who called Presid



M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, Late president of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation; a prominent anti-Dreyfusite,

THE DISTURBING ELEMENTS OF FRANCE

Notable personages, whose endeavors to form a Third Empire cause much uneasiness to the Republic ambitions disturb the screnity of the French people. in government, and politicians whose personal

fluence of temperance societies is excellent, but their excellence is nothing beside the superiority of increased expense. If to higher taxation there be added higher education, time and taste will do the rest. In England they tax and don't tax—or rather they do, yet not rigidly, for revenue only. As between England and France the difference in duties is nearly seventy-five per cent. Between England and this country there is a difference of about fifty. It is in the educational process that France leads. Throughout the primary schools the pupils are invited to consider a series of colored plans pictorial of the ravages of alcohol. There is the man sane and sober. Beside him is the person diseased and drunk. The tippler is shown from early manhood to vicious middle age. The degeneracy of the brute is apparent. Therewith are tabled the maladies and microbes which he invites. Considered as a lesson it is very sound. It has the merit, too, of being very clear. Given that and tripled taxes and there is the right bull by the horns.

MR. ZANGWILL AND MR. GARLAND at a recent meeting of the Nineteenth Century. Club had each of them plenty to say on the subject of fiction. Of the two Mr. Zangwill was the wittier. Mr. Garland will, we are sure, not mind our saying that, for it is so easy to be witty when you know how. But though Mr. Zangwill was the wittier, Mr. Garland was the more learned. Beside him Mr. Zangwill seemed almost flippant. Beside Mr. Zangwill Mr. Garland was very serious indeed. That, though, was natural. Mr. Garland stated that he did not believe that "a fictionist could take his art too seriously," yet not, however, until he had been goaded by Mr. Zangwill, who remarked-that "every form of art has its parasites." By way of further rebuke Mr. Garland added that "to feel the dignity and importance of his art were the essentials of the novelist." So they are.
Mr. Garland is quite right. The novelist is a pontif when he does not happen to be a seer. If he does not hink well of himself and of his profession who is there to do it for him? With such lofty sentiments he is thoroughly equipped for the production of master works. But not to please. On that point Mr. Garland

was very instructive. "Did any of you," he asked, "think that the novelist writes to please?" Personally we had thought so, though we had thought, too, that the novelist writes to make money. Our ideas, as one may see, were very vulgar, yet we have been glad to have them corrected. According to Mr. Garland, or at least according to our understanding of his enlighte. ment, a novelist writes to work out—or work off—a rebellious theory. A minute before Mr. Zangwill announced that everything is true 'n a novel except what isn't. Mr. Garland was talking fiction.



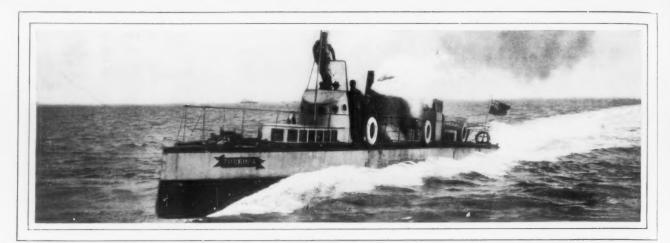
everything is true. 'n a novel except what isn't. Mr. Garland was talking fiction.

MR. Cornish, the gentleman in the Molineux case who is rumored to be an athlete, appears to be a literary person as well. Some time ago, in the course of an examination held at the inquest, he stated that no orderly man would keep in his possession Dumas' "Celebrated Crimes." There is a specimen of the higher criticism. It is so high that in contemplating the altitude of it we have lost our bearings. Just what should induce an orderly man to refuse to keep this work in his possession—providing always that he had a set—is enigmatic, unless, indeed, it so happened that he inhabited a flat and could not spare the space. But just what should induce even a disorderly man to acquire one is enigmatic allos, unless, indeed, like ourselves, it happened to be thrust down his throat. The edition which for some time has enumbered one of our bookshelves is, like Sherry's dinners, of the quality known as de luxe. It is too much trouble now to get up and count how many volumes there are in it, but unless our eyes deceive us there must at least be ten. They are beautifully made, beautifully printed, and beautifully bound. Having said that, we have exhausted everything which we can say in their favor. On the other hand, they are triply misnamed. Dumas had no more to do with them than he had with the Dreyfus Case. Of the episodes which they relate the majority are not celebrated and the rest are not crimes. In addition, they are stupid as the Koran and dead as Coptic. Apart from the Iron Mask, the Brinvilliers, and Marie Stuart there is throughout those lack-lustre pages barely a

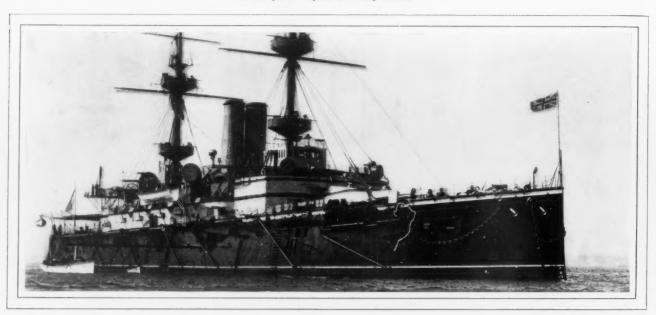
character that anybody save an occasional higher critic like Mr. Cornish has ever heard before or would will-ingly hear again. It is not a good work, nor is it a bad work, it is a work which is insufferably dull. But we are always open to instruction. Yet from this gentleman we think that we should prefer it in the form of athletics rather than in that of what is orderly and what is not.



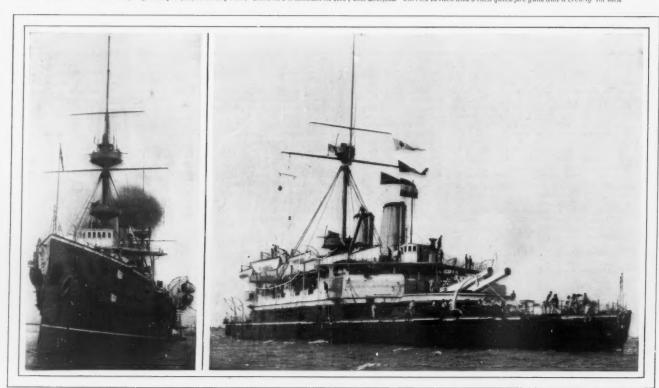
The Paris Exhibition of 1900—which we shall avoid, not because it won't be worth seeing but because on our return we should not wish to be held up and denuded on the wharf—grows already in allurement. A short time ago an inventor advertised here for capital to enable him to build there a Vesuvius from which it was his idea to distribute lava an't dividends. We did not subscribe. Previously we heard of another inventor who wanted capital to build a painted ship on a painted ocean, the mere sight of which would, he assured us, induce seasickness and dividends also. We did not subscribe to that either. Recently we have learned of a fresh project. The Hungarian section will, it is said, contain a copy of every edition of each of the thousand works which the fountain-pen of Maurus Jókai has dumped upon the book-stalls. Now there is real attraction. Beside it a papier-maché Vesuvius and a canvas ship, even in the act of producing dividends, are nowhere. But what are the English and American Commissioners about that they have omitted to do something similar for their authors and for ours? The tortuousness of our custom house accentuated and quintupled would not for a minute detain us were we sure of beholding the first little pinafore that Miss Marie Corelli wore. Followed up with specimens of the lady's after raiment, there would be a sight not for tourists but for gods. Then there is Mr. Hall Caine. We cannot with any respect for the truth affirm that we would go to Paris just for a sight of his Manx tales, yet were we there it would interest us very much to examine the books which have hote But that is a dream. The Exhibition, however large, would be too small to contain them.



THE FLYER TURBINIA STEAMING 35 KNOTS AN HOUR A warship that runs faster than an express train

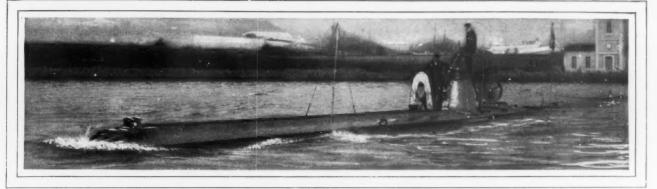


FIRST CLASS STEEL BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC
Displacement 14,900 tens, length 390 feet, 12,000 horse-power. Built at Portsmouth in 1835; cost £910,632. Carries 12-inch and 6-inch quick-fire guns and a crew of 757 men

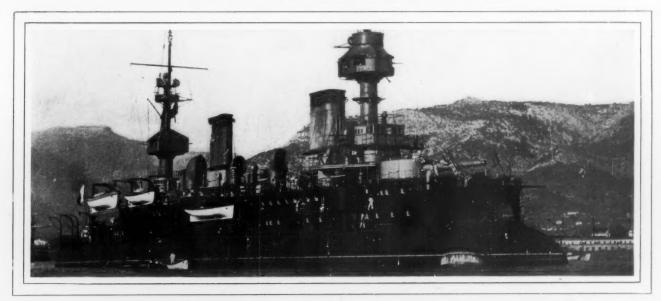


THE FIRST CLASS CRUISER TERRIBLE 14,300 tons; length 500 feet. Built at Glasgow in 1995; cost 2081,40. Armed with a perfect arsenal of small-calibre and quick-fire guas

THE CAMPERDOWN, FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP
10,800 tons displacement; built at Portsmouth in 1889; cost £769,456. Armed with four 18-inch guns and a
quick-fire battery. Complement 515 men

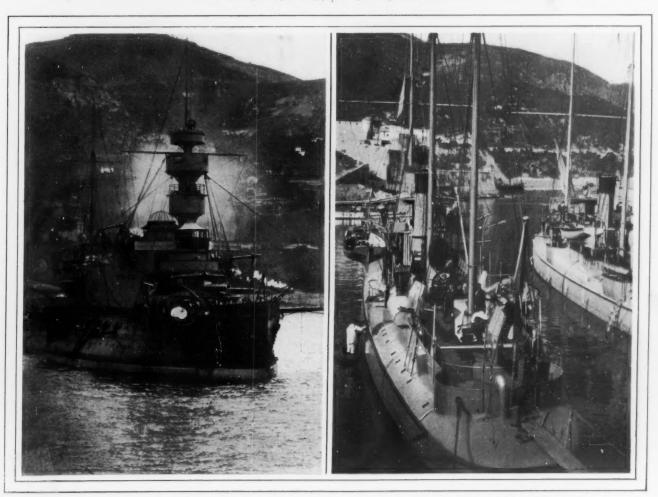


A FAMOUS "PLUNGER"-THE FRENCH SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT LE GUSTAVE ZEDE



LE MASSENA, ARMORED STEEL TURRET-SHIP, AT ANCHOR OFF CHERBOURG

The Massena was built at St. Nazaire in 1895. She is of 11,934 tons displacement, length 384 feet, three propellers, indicated horse-power 13,500. She cost £1,100,400, and carries two 12-inch, two 10-inch, and many smaller guns. 612 men



LE MAGENTA, FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP, AT ANCHOR OFF CHERBOURG

The Magenta carries 13-inch guns, was launched at Toulon in 1800, and is

one of the best battleships of the French navy, 660 men.

TYPES OF THE NEW FRENCH NAVY

TORPEDO BOATS AT CHERBOURG

French naval authorities claim for these torpedo boats that they are greatly superior to any vessels of the class yet built



. . . THE MEN COULD BE HEARD RANSACKING THE LARDER AND CELLAR



"WHEN WE SPOKE A BRIG OUTSIDE OF NEWPORT, BOUND FOR MADEIRA, I E'EN BARGAINED HIS PASSAGE ON HER"

7ANICE MEREDITH



A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION By PAUL LEICESTER FORD, Author of "The Honorable Peter Sterling"

[Begun in Collier's Weekly January 28]

[Begun in Collier's Weekly January 28]

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

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in story of "Janice Meredith" opens at Greenwood,
New Jersey home of Lambert Meredith, Jather of the
ine. The time is the year of grace 1774. Light is thrown
we mysteries of the toliethe of a Colonial beauty and the
tuct of an American household 125 years ago. Fresently
troduced the "Prince From over the Sens," a young
ishman named Charles Fromes, indentured for a term
arto figure Meredin, a declared royalist
the American American from the service of King George.
The west Janice and confides to her that he is an agent
te meets Janice and confides to her that he is an agent
te King.

wwws, who secretly lowes Janice, becomes drill-moster
te Brunavick Invincibles. Squire Meredith enters into
alliance with Philemon Hennion, son of his political
that an encourages his suit with Junice. Fownes besaide-de-camp to Washington. Event again appears,
Philemon Hennion goes on a mission to Lord Hone,
we elopes with Evatt, but the two are intercepted by
nes, who is conveying pouder to General Washington and
ricks the first the the Kevolutionary War, in which
we story follows the fortunes of General Washington and
ricks the first battles of the Revolutionary War, in which
wes, who has assumed the name of Brereton and is a
led of the Colonial army, Janis brought to headquarters under arrest and is protected
ownes. She recognizes him as her father's former bondout.

XVII FREEDOM IN RETROGRADE



HE DEPARTURE OF the Merediths for head-quarters under arrest had set Brunswick agog, and all sorts of surmises as to their probable guilt and fate had given the gossips much to talk of; their return, three days later, not merely unpunished, but with a protection from the commander-in-chief, set the village clacks still with a protection from the commander-in-chief, set the village clacks still styling clacks still appear to the commander of the standard of New York and retreat into Westchester, pur-

sued by Howe's army, of the capture of Fort Washington and its garrison, of the evacuation of Fort Lee, of the steady dwindling of the Continental Army by the expiration of the terms of enlistment, and still more by wholesale desertions, reached the little community in various forms. But interesting though all this was for discussion at the tavern of an evening, or to fill in the vacant hour between the double service on a Sunday, it was still too distant to seem quite real, and so the stay-at-home farmers peacefully completed the getting in of their harvests, while the housewives baked and spun as of yore, both conscious of the conflict more through the gaps in the village society caused by the absences of their more belligerently inclined neighbors than from the actual clash of war.

The absent ones, it is needless to say, were the doughty warriors of the Invincibles, who had been called into service along with the rest of the New Jersey milita when Howe's fleet had anchored in the bay of New York three months before, and who had since formed part of the troops defending the towns of Amboy and Elizabethport, but a few miles away, from the possible descents of the British forces lying on Staten Island. This arrangement not only spared them from all active service, thus saving the parents and wives of Brunswick from serious anxiety, but also permitted frequent home visits, with or without furlough, thus supplying the town with its chief means of news.

An end came, however, to this period of quiet. Early in November vague rumors, growing presently to specific statements, told the villagers that their day was approaching. The British troops on Staten Island were steadily re-enforced; the small boats of the line-of-battle ships and frigates were gathered opposite Amboy and Paulus Hook; large supplies of forage and cattle were massed at various points. Everything betokened an intended descent of the Royal army into New Jersey; that the State was at last to meet the trial of "blood and iron."

The successive defeat

manner, if not of inward faith, was shown in the sudden change adopted by the community toward the household of Greenwood. When the squire had departed in custody he apparently possessed not one friend in Brunswick, but within a month of his return the villagers, the parson excepted, were making bows to him, in the growing obsequiousness of which might be inferred the growing desperation of the Continental cause. Yet another indication was the appear ance of certain of the Invincibles, who came straggling sheepishly into town one by one—"flust ter see how all the folks wuz"—and who, for reasons they kept more private, failed to rejoin their company after having satisfied their curiosity. Most incriminating of all, however, was the return of Bagby from the session of the Legislature then being held in Princeton, and his failure to go to Amboy to take command of his oncegloried-in company.

"Twouldn't be right to take the orderin' away from Zerubbabel just when there's a chance for fightin', after he's done the work all summer," was the captain's explanation of his conduct; and though his townsmen may have suspected another motive, they were all too bent on staying at home themselves, and were too busy taking in sail on the possibility of having to go about on another tack, to question his explanation. If the mountain would not go, Mahomet would come, and one evening late in November, while the wind whistled and the rain beat outside the "Continental Tavern," as it was now termed, the occupants of the public room suddenly ceased from the plying of glasses and pipes, upon the hurried entrance of a man.

"The British is comin!" he bellowed, bringing every man to his feet by the words.

"How duz yer know?" demanded Squire Hennion.

"I'w we down ter the river ter see if my boat wuz tied fast end ter stand the blow an' I hearn the tramp of snogers comin' across the bridge."

"The bridge!" shouted Bagby, "Then they must be— Swamp it! there isn't more than time enough to run."

Clearly he spoke truly, for even as he end

THE AMERICAN REGULAR

HAVANA, CUBA

The thing about our regular which first struck the foreign military attaches who came here to observe our Spanish war was his unbuttoned negligence in dress. While there is no end of "fuss" issued to this man—fine clothes, brasses, lace, pom-pons, and I don't know what-not—he keeps it in a chest in his barracks and he hates the sight of it. Nothing but a sentry with a loaded gun and positive orders to kill could make him keep his coat buttoned. This is because he is an American and that is the national character.

A foreign officer asked at Tampa last spring: "Why does he have all this tentage, all this transportation, all these cooking things—surely he does not take it to war?"

"Wait," I replied.

Later the officer saw him at Santiago and the property was left behind. He trudged along with his blanket-roll—his "three days" in the haversack, his ammunition, tin cup and meat tin. He was light and field-like—very much admired by the foreigner.

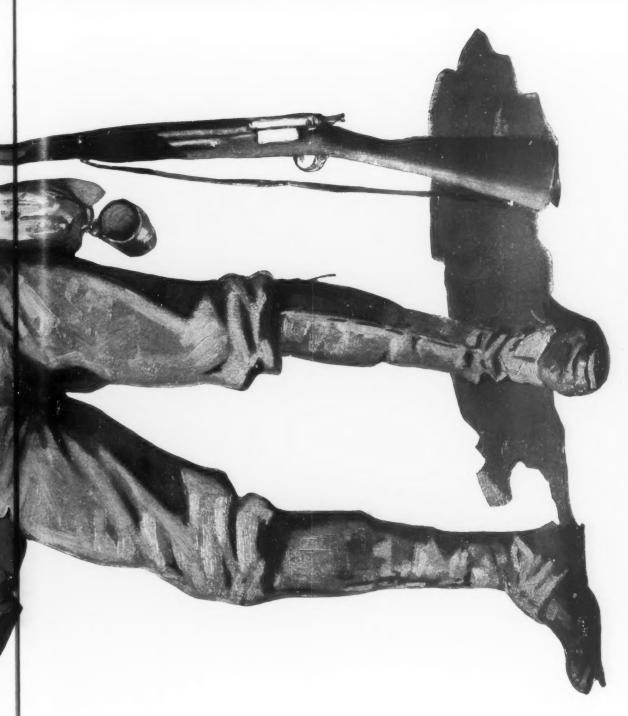
Only one regiment at Havana has the karkie clothing and none have the cork helmets or panama hats so much needed in the tropics. The official ostriches in Washington should be made to pull their heads out of the sand and look up; but, alas! there is no one to make

FREDERIC REMINGTON,

Special Correspondent Collicr's Weekly.







"A FIRST-CLASS FIGHTING MAN"

PAINTED FOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY BY

Frederic Reminition

Cuha

entered and proved himself to be none other than an

entered and proved himself to be none other than an Invincible,

"How, now, Leftenant Buntling?" demanded Bayley, in an attempt to regain his dignity. "What is the meaning of this return without orders?"

"The British landed a swipe o' men at Amboy this mornin, makin' us fall back mighty quick ter Bonumbown, an' there, arter the orficers confabulated, it was decided that ex the bloody-backs wax too strong ter fight, the militia and the flyin' camp thereabouts hed better go bonus an' book ter their families. An' so we mus come off with the rest."

"You mean to say," asked Joe, "that you didn't strike one blow for freedom; didn't fire one shot at the tools of the tyrant?"

"Oh, cut it, Joe," growled one of the privates. "That 'ere talk duz fer the tavern and fer election times, but it tain't worth a darn when yo've marched twenty miles on an empty stomick. Set the drinks up fer us, or keep quict."

"That I will for you all," responded Bagby, "an'

fer us, or keep quiet."
"That I will for you all," responded Bagby, "an'
what's more, the whole room shall tipple at my ex-

what's more, the whole room shall tipple at my expense."

No mere drinks were ordered, however; for a second time the occupants of the room were startled by the door Ising thrown open quickly to give entrance to a man wrapped in a riding cloak, but whose hat and boots both bespoke the officer.

"Put your house in readiness for General Washington and his staff, landlord," the newcomer ordered sharply. "They will be here shortly, and will want supper and lodgings." He turned in the doorway and

the roads of the region," retorted the officer hotly, evidently stung by the remark; then he laughed savagely and continued: "And how comes it, gentlemen all, that you are not gloriously serving your country? Cornwallis, with nine thousand picked infantry, is but a twenty miles to the northward; Knyphausen and six thousand Hossians landed at Perth Amboy this morning, and would have got between us and Philadelphia but for our rapid retreat. Canst sit and booze yourself with filp and swizzle when there are such opportunities for valor? Hast forgotten the chorus you were forever singing?" Brereton sang out with spirit:

"In Freedom when the support of the suppo

"In Freedom we're born, and like sons of the brave Will never surrender, But swear to defend her, And seorn to survive, if unable to save,"

And seorn to survive, if unable to save."

"Tain't no good fightin' when we han't a general," snarled Bagby.

"Now dann you for a pack of dirty, low-minded curs!" swore the officer, his face blazing with anger. "Here you've a general who is risking life, and fortune, and station; and then you blame him because he cannot with a handful of raw treeps defeat thirty thousand regulars. There's not a general in Europe—not the great Frederic himself—who'd so much as have tried to make head against such odds, much less have done so much with so little. After a whole summer's campaign what have the British to show? They've gained the territory within gunshot of their fleet; but at White Plains, though they were four to one, they dared not attack us, and valiantly turned tail about,

baggage train. The commissary reports that the stores saved will barely feed the forces one day more." Washington stood silent for a moment. "I will send a message back to General Greene by you presently. In the meantime join my family, who are suppling, Major Williams." Then, when the officer had left the room, the commander sat down at the table and rested his head on his hand, as if weary. "Such want of spirit and fortitude, such disaffection and treachery, show the game to be pretty well up," he muttered to himself.

Brereton, who had fallen back at the arters were as a save as a save

himself.

Brere'on, who had fallen back at the entrance of the aide, once more came to the table. "Your Excellency." he said, "we are but losing the fair-weather men, who are really no help, and what is left will be tried troops and true."

are really no help, and what is left will be tried troops and true."

"Left to starve!"

"This is a region of plenty. But give me the word, and in one day I'll have beef and corn enough to keep the army for a three months."

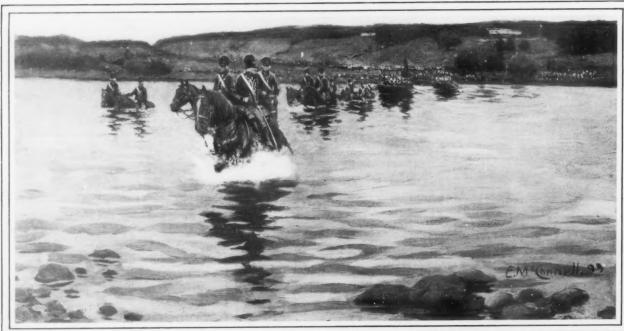
"They refuse to sell for Continental money."

"Then impress."

"It must come to that, I fear. Yet it will make the farmers enemies to the cause."

"No more than they are now, I wot," sneered the aide. "And if you leave them their crops 'twill be but for them to sell them to the British. "Tis a war necessity."

sity."
Washington rose, the moment's discouragement already conquered and his face set determinedly. "Give orders to Hazlett and Hand to despatch foraging parties at dawn, to seize all cattle, pigs, corn,



A BATTALION OF LIGHT DRAGOONS RODE INTO THE WATER AND STRUCK BOLDLY ACROSS

called: "Get firewood from where yeu cau, Colonel Hand, and kindle beacen fires at both ends of the bridge, to light the wagons and the rest of the forces; throw out patrols on the river road both to north and south, and quarter your regiment in the village barns." Then he added in a lower voice to a soldier who stood helding a horse at the door: "Put Janiee in the church shed, Spalding; rub her down, and see to it that she gets a measure of oats and a bunch of fodder." He turned and strode to the fire, his boots squelching as he walked, as if in complaint at their bescaked condition. Hanging his hat upon the candle hook on one side of the chimney broast and his cleak on the other, he stood revealed a well-dressed officer, in the uniform of a Continental colonel.

It had taken the roomful a moment to recover their equipsies, after the fright, but now Squire Hennion spoke up;

of a Continental colonel.

It had taken the roomful a moment to recover their equipoise, after the fright, but now Squire Hennion spoke up?

"So ye're retreatin' sum more, hey?"

The officer, who had been facing the fire in an evident attempt to dry and warm himself, faced about sharply: "Retreat!" he answered bitterly. "Can you do anything else with troops who won't fight; who in the most critical moment desert by fifties, by hundreds, ay, by whole regiments? Six thousand men have left us since we crossed into Jersey. A brigade of your own troops—of the State we had come to fight for—left us yestenday morning, when news came that Cornwallis was advancing upon our position at Newark. What can we do but retreat?"

"Well, may I be dummed!" ejaculated Bagby, "if it isn't squire Meredith's runaway bondsman, an' dressed as fine as a fivepence!"

The officer laughed scornfully. "Ay," he assented. "Tis the fashion of the land to run away, so 'tis only a ha mode that bondsmen and slaves should imitate their betters."

"Yet mesin't mount us Americans so hard, seein' as yet took mortal good care ter git in the front ranks of them as waz retreatm', "asserted an Invincible.

"I undertook to guide the retreat, because I knew

preferring to overrun undefended country to assaulting our position. I tell you, General Washington is the honestest, bravest, most unselfish man in the world, and you are a pack of—"
"Are my quarters ready, Colonel Brereton?" asked a tall man, standing in the doorway.
"This way, yer Excellency," obsequiously cried the landlord, catching up a candle and coming out from behind the bar. "I've set apart our settin' room, and our bestest room—thet 'ere with the tester bed—for yer honorable Excellency."
"Come with me, Colonel Brereton," ordered the general, as he followed the publican.
Motioning the tavern-keeper out of the room, Washington threw aside his wet cloak and hat, and taking from a pocket what looked like a piece of cauvas, he unfolded and spread it out on the table, revealing a large folio map of New Jersey.
"You know the country," he said; "show me where the Raritan can be forded."
"Here, here, and here," replied Brereton, indicating with his finger the points. "But this rain to-night will probably so swell it that there'll be no crossing for come a two days."
"Then if we destroy the bridge Cornwallis cannot cross for the present?"
"No, your Excellency. But if 'tis their policy to again try to outflank us, they'll send troops from Staten Island by boat to South Amboy; and by a forced march through Monmouth they can seize Princeton and Trenton, while Cornwallis holds us here."
"Tis evident, then, that we can make no stand except at the Delaware, should they seek to get in our rear. Orders must be sent to secure all the boats in that river, and to—"
A knock at the door interrupted him, and in reply to his "Come in," an officer entered, and, saluting, said hurriedly: "General Greene directs me to inform your Excellency that word has reached him that a brigade of the New Jersey militia have deserted and have seized and taken with them the larger part of the

wheat, or flour they may find, save enough for the

wheat, or flour they may find, save enough for the immediate necessities of the people, and to impress horses and wagons in which to transport them. Then join us at supper."

Brereton saluted, and turned, but, as he did so, Washington again spoke:

"I overheard what you were saying in the public room, Brereton," he said. "Some of my own aides are traducing me in secret; are making favor with other generals by praising them and criticising me, against the possibility that I may be superseded. But I learned that I have one faithful man."

"Ah, your Excellency," impulsively cried the young officer, starting forward, "it's a worthless life—which brought disgrace to mother, to father, and to self, but what it is, is yours."

"Thank you, my boy," replied Washington, laying his hand affectionately on Brereton's shoulder. "As you say, 'tis a time which winnows the chaff from the wheat. I thank God he has sent some wheat to me." And there were tears in the general's eyes as he spoke.

XVIII

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAWS

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAWS

WHILE THE family of Greenwood were still at the breakfast-table on the following morning they were startled by a shriek from the kitchen, and then by Peg and Sukey bursting into the room where they sat.

"Oh, marse," grasped the cook, "de British!"

Both the squire and Janice sprang to the windews, to see a file of soldiers, accompanied by a mounted officer, drawn up at the rear of the house. As they took this in, the line broke into squads, one of which marched toward the stable, a second toward the barn, while the third disappeared round the corner of the house. With an exchamation the squire hurried to the kitchen, and intrenched himself in the door just as the party reached it. party reached it.

"Who are ye, and by what right do ye trespass on my property?" he demanded.

"Git out of the way, ole man," ordered the sergeant. "We hev orders ter take a look at yer storcroom and cellar, an' we han't got no time to argify."

"Ye'll not get into my cellar, that I can tell—" began the squire, but his remark ended in a howl of pain, as the officer dropped the breech of his musket heavily on the squire's toes. The agony was sufficient to make the owner of Greenwood collapse into a sitting position on the upper step and fall to nursing the injured member.

Janice, who had followed her father into the kitchen, sprang forward with a cry of sympathy and fright, just as the mounted officer, who had heard the squire's yell, came trotting round the corner.

"No violence, sergeant," he called sternly.

"Not a bit, sir," replied the aggressor. "One of the boys happened ter drop his muskit on the old gentleman's corns, an' I was apolagizin' fer his carelessness."

"You dreadful liar!" cried Janice hotly, turning from

man's corns, an' I was apolagizin' fer his careless-ness."

"You dreadful liar!" cried Janice hotly, turning from her attempted comforting of the squire. "He did it on— Oh!"

Oh!"

She had abruptly ended her speech as the mounted officer uncovered and bowed to her, and the "Oh!" was spoken as she recognized him. "Charles! Colonel Brereton!" the girl exclaimed.
"Charles!" exclaimed Mrs. Meredith, coming to the door. "Hoighty teighty, if it isn't!"
"I am very sorry that we are compelled to impress food, Mrs. Meredith," said the aide, "but as it is useless to resist I trust you will not make the necessity needlessly unpleasant,"
"Ye are a pack of ruffians and thieves!" cried the squire.

needlessly unpususant,

"Ye are a pack of rufflans and thieves!" cried the squire.

"Nay, Mr. Meredith," answered the aide quietly,
"we pay for it."

"In paper money that won't be worth a penny in the pound, come a month."

"That remains to be seen," responded the officer.

"This quite of a piece that a runaway redemptioner should return with other thieves and rob his master!" fumed the owner of Greenwood.

Brereton grew red, and retorted: "I am not in command of this force, and rode out with them at some sacrifice to save you from possible violence or unnecessary discomfort. Since you choose to insult me I will not remain. Do your duty, sergeant," was the officer's parting injunction as he wheeled his horse and started toward the road.

"Stick him with yer bagonet, Pelatiah," ordered the sergeant, motioning toward the squire, who, still sitting in the doorway, very effectually blocked the way. Pelatiah, duly obedient, pricked the well-developed calf of the master of Greenwood, bringing that individual to his

feet with another howl, which drew sympathetic shrieks from Mrs. Meredith and Janiec.

Evidently the cries made it impossible for Colonel Brereton to hold to his intention, for he once again turned his horse and came riding back. By the time he reached the door the squire had been shoved to one side, and the men could be heard ransacking the larder and cellar none too quietly.

"Though you slight my services," the aide explained, "I'll bide for the present."

Meanwhile the parties that had been detached to the other points could be seen harnessing oven and horses to the hay cart, farm wagons, and even the big coach, and loading them from the corn-crib and barn. Presently the cortege started for the house, and here more stores of various kinds were loaded.

During the whole of this operation the squire kept busily expressing his opinions of the proceedings of the foragers, of the army to which they belonged, and of the Continental cause generally, which, but for the presence of the staff officer, would have probably led to his ducking in the horse trough, or to some other expression of the party's displeasure.

"I see ye take good care to steal all my horses, so that I shall not be able to ride to Brunswick and report ye to the commander," he railed, just as the last armful of hams and sides of bacon was thrown into the coach. "We heard tales of how ye robbed and plundered about York, unbeknowst to the general, an." I've no doubt ye are thieving now without his knowledge."

"If you want to get to Brunswick you shall have a lift," offered the aide. "We'll drive you there, and I'll see to it that you have a horse to bring you back."

Aya, And leave my wife and daughter to be outraged by you villainous Whigs."

Again Brereton lost his temper. "I challenge you to prove one case of our army insulting a woman," he cried. "And hast heard of the doings of the last few days? Of the conduct of British soldiers to the women of Hackensack and Elizabethtown, or of the brutality of the Hessiaus at Rahway? At this very moment

his wife and daughter were ordered to don their calashes and cloaks. Then the odd-looking caravan, of five vehicles, nine cows, and four squealing pigs, started; Mrs. Meredith and Janice and the squire seated on the box of the coach, while the driver bestrode one of the horses.

The excitement of the drive was delightful to Janice, and it was not lossened by what she heard. The aide rode beside the coach, and at first tried to engage her in conversation, but the girl was too shy and self-conscious to talk easily to him, and so it ended in chat between the officer and Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, in which he told of how he had secured his position on the staff of the general, and gave an outline history of the siege of Boston, the campaigning about New York, and the retreat to Brunswick.

"I knew the rake-helis' und never fight," asserted the squire at one point.

"Like all green troops, they object to discipline, and have shown cowardice in the face of the enemy. But the British would not dare say as much as you say, after the lessons they've had. The fault is mainly with the officers, who, by the system of election, are chiefly politicians and popularity-seckers, not fit to black boots, much less command companies and regiments. Here in this town, the life was sapped out of the Invincibles by their own officers, but the parson went among the men this morning, and the best of them formed a new company under him and enlisted for the year. And those who helped me take the powder to Cambridge volunteered, and have proved good men. All they need are good officers to make them good soldiers."

"What did ye do with Mr. Evant?" demanded the squire, his mind recalled to the subject by the allmison to the powder, and Janice hastily caught hold of the fore-string of her calaste to pull the headgear forward so that her face should be hidden from the nide. Yet she listened to the reply with an attentive if red face.

"Our kidnapping of him not being easy to justify, I did not choose to take him to Cambridge, and so, when we spok





THE HEARSE, FOLLOWED BY THE DECORATION BEARERS

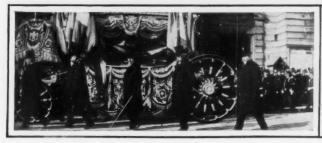
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"THE LAST CHAPTER," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE

THE DRAMA

THE DRAMA

THE NEW PLAY at the Garden Theatre, entitled "The Last Chapter." offers material for some rather curious considerations. It represents an attempt by a popular writer of farces to do serious comedy work. Here is a young Englishman who, from a residence of fifteen years or more in this country, has caught the very spirit of American humor, and has sent one American fare flying around the world. At the present time Mr. George H. Broadhurst must take great satisfaction in thinking that "What Happened to Jones," after an enormous success in this country, is receiving three productions in England, is about to be produced in Australia and South Africa, and is in process of translation into German and Italian, and I don't know how many more languages. Now, it takes courage for a man who has such success in one field to seek success in another field presenting far greater difficulties. So I, for one, wanted very much to like "The Last Chapter."

There were many things in it to like, even more, infortunately, to be deplored. But the intention was always line. "infortunately, Mr. Broadhurst had approached his work in the wrong spirit; he treated his theme and his characters with "company manners," instead of letting them take care of themselves, work out their own destinies. His young California hero was so good to his mother, so scrupulous in paving off that big debt which his father had foolishly assumed, so chivalrous in his treatment of the pretty school-teacher whom he loved, so magnanimous on discovering that it was her rascally father who had ruined his own father, that he became something dangerously like a prig. In fact, in all his characters, Mr. Broadhurst tried to improve on mature. The speech of life was not good enough for them; so they spoke in the sonorous language of copy-books, falling often into beautiful and time-honored platitudes. In the working out of the scheme, too, which, in outline, was simple and natural enough, the author did not dare trust to nature, but resorted to the artificial

experience. In a few years I shall be very much surprised if he does not rank among our most serious writers for the theatre.

The piece was very carefully mounted, the scene among the California mountains being particularly beautiful, and the acting was in the main adequate. The best work was done by the youngest member of the cast, Master Harry McArdle, as a facetions and thoroughly American office-boy. It moved the audience to outbursts of laughter. Mr. Edwin Holt gave a very good portrayal of the rather mild villain and Miss Grace Fillims was sweet and guileless as the school-teacher. If Mr. Edgar Davenport were more facile, and if he possessed a little more humor, he might have put a much-needed vitality into the part of the priggish hero.

JOHN D. BARRY.

THE OPERA

THE OPERA

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE of Luigi Maneinelli's opera, "For o Leandro," which has been in preparation for several at this, was an almost unique experience for American music lovers. Signor Maneinelli has been chiefly known in New York for several seasons as one of the Maestri of the Metropolitan Opera House. In England and upon the Continent he is known as the composer of several musical works. "Ero e Leandro," although searcely three years have clapsed since it was first heard as a cantata at the Norwich Festival in England, has been sung in London and Madrid, and is variously appraised. That the libretto would contain certain poetic value was a natural supposition when the name of Arrigo Boito, the Italian poet and musician, was announced as its author. The story departs somewhat from the old lines, and a new character, that of Ariafarne, the High Priest, is created to afford, by his evil pursuit of Ero and his later revengeful machinations, a background against which the ideal love of Ero and Leandro is painted.

The secre of the new opera reveals no structurally new musical form, yet it yields melody, is pictorial, often poetic, and frequently trends toward dramatic strength. There is a broad suavity in the treatment of many of the solos, which constantly suggests Verdi, though the resemblance is one of general style rather than of appecial feature; but Signor Manemelli avows himself a student of Verdi. The orchestration is intricate and bold. The strings are provided with some exquisitely dainty and poetic passages, and the Attic coloring, of which much has been said, predominates, and characterizes the scenes in the Venus festival with perfection. The choral effects throughout are extremely good, harmonious, and melodious. The soprano parts in solo and chorus are high in pitch, and yet possess rich melody. The opera opens with a witching thematic passage, containing delicate violin work, and the opening scene represents the shrine of Venus, where the goddess, standing beside a sacred lamp with zith

prelude which was to have been sung by Madame Schumann-Heink. Owing to that artiste's disability, the part was done by Madame Mantelli. The first act is a panorama of pastel pictures. There is a starlit sky, and rose-wreathed priestesses grouped before the statue of Venus, ablaze with torches, and back of all the sea. Into this scene Hero, about to vow her allegiance to Venus, comes, led by Ariafarne; but before entering the temple she is chosen to place the laurel crown upon the forehead of the valiant Leander, and love is born at that instant, also the jealousy of Ariafarne. The entire scene is melodious. Perhaps the most winsome among the scenes of the first act is that of Hero listening to the murmur of the sea-shell as it speaks her destiny amid the swirl of sea voices, and Neptune's horn sounding among them. The soprano aria is descriptive, and was charmingly rendered by Madame Eames. In this passage occurs the only suggestion of voulade or difficult execution. The first act ends where Hero, disdaining the prophecy of the sea-shell, throws it away and consults the statue of Apollo as to her course. The god, Ariafarne, who has been the jealous observer of Hero and Leander's interview, pronounces her doom. The music of the act is not always cohesive, unnecessary intervals clapsing between the several solos, but it abounds in musical bits. The second act presents the most original situations in the opera. The scene opens in the Temple of Venus, where Hero has come to make her vows of perpetual devotion to the goddess. Ariafarne offers to release her if she will accept his love, but this she refuses. The High Priest pretends he has had a vision in which Venus has commanded him to place the lovely vestal in a tower built upon rocks which lie among the turbulent waves of the Hellespout.

The scene of festivity in this hall of Venus is notable for the dance of the priestesses, which gives place to a picture of bacchanalia with which the act closes. Here written traditions have taken form, and nymphs and youths d

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THE EXERTIONS of France to reduce the difference in naval strength are evidently watched with keen interest by the English people, who are, as a rule, ready nough to recognize the intelligence and energy haplayed by their neighbors in the present novement, but have full confidence in the measures taken by the Admiralty to preserve the existing superiority. And, in truth, wardip building in England is going on at a rate which is fairly astounding.

There are now one hundred and twenty-one vessels under way, ranging from the first-class battleships of the same type as the flagship of the Channel squadron, the Majestic down to the quaint flat-bottom gunboats designed for service in the rivers of the colonies. Some of these ships are almost finished; and by April, 1903, all of them will have been added to the effective strength of the British navy.

Despite all that France can do this enormous increase will be amply sufficient to keep up distances, even when the obligation of England to protect more extensive colonies is taken into consideration.

Among the one hundred and twenty-one new

nsideration.

Among the one hundred and twenty-one new consideration.

Among the one hundred and twenty-one new vessels now being built there are twenty-eight armored battleships and cruisers. Alone these will aggregate 250,600 tons, cost over \$130,500,000, and—as an English officer pointed out with a proud twinkle in his eye—represent three times the strength of armored skips at present in the American navy.

Nor will the Admiralty rest at that. Basing his demands on the attitude of France and the high tension that prevails in Europe, Lord Goschen will next month ask the House of Commons for enormous credits in order to further increase the British fleet.

In England as in France the opinion of experts is divided as to what constitutes the best aval fighting tool. Some believe in the "irresistible battleship" and would build ironclads exceeding in size, armament and protection even the powerful 15,000-ton Majestic.

Although as much secrecy as possible is instituted as the wholes of its avail to some believed.

exceeding in witch, armament and protection even the powerful 15,000-ton Majestic.

Although as much secrecy as possible is maintained on the subject, it is well known that the French Admirally is working more strenuously than ever toward a rapid and considerable increasing and protecting of the navy. It is not likely the legislature will haggle much about appropriations for some years to come. The recent Fushoda business, the prospective disputes about China, Madagascar, Newfoundland, Siam, etc., and the unremitting naval preparations made on the other side of the Channel, have been used on public opinion with great effect. Most of the people you meet are firmly con-

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vinced that war with England cannot be avoided much longer with any deceney; and it is considered treacherously unparticite to suggest any reduction of the extravagant sums demanded by the Government.

The naval officers of France are sharply divided as to the policy which should be followed by the department. Some believe in huge battleships thickly clad and carrying the largest guns made. The others prefer armored or protected cruisers, not "over-equipped," and so swift that they can engage or avoid the fight as they see fit. All the younger men belong to this latter school and are constantly clamoring that what is wanted is more cruisers instead of the "money-wasting, unwieldy battleships" demanded by the old fogies.

M. Edouard Lockroy, the present Minister, has always been the leading representative of the jeune marine in the Chamber of Deputies. But just now he is trying to build tools for all tastes and for all sorrs of work. A large number of cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats, destroyers, and transports are being ordered or rushed toward completion. On the other hand, the largest battleships ever floated are now being built and designed. At the same time the coast defence, probably on account of the recent sensational protest against its inefficiency, is being actively improved—great, disappearing cannons, new engines for more powerful searchlights, and ammunition being lavished on all fortresses, both at home and in the colonies.

Because of certain vessels which have just been started at the different yards, the men who are opposed to heavy ships are now making open accusations against Lockroy of connivance with the syndicates that furnish armorplate to the government; but in the midst of the Dreyfus turmoil these charges are not attracting as much attention as they would otherwise.

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JANICE MEREDITH

(Continued from page 15)

accepted his suggestion, and from their coign of vantage surveyed the scene, while the squire, tumbling off the wagon, demanded word with the commander-in-chief. "I'll tell him you wish speech with him," said Brereton, dismounting and going into the tavern.

said Brereton, dismounting and going into the tavern.

It is only human when one is in misery to take a certain satisfaction in finding that misfortune is not a personal monopoly. While the squire waited to pour out his complaint the squire waited to pour out his complaint he found farmer after farmer standing about with similar grievances, and greatly cheered by the misfortunes of his neighbors, he became almost joyous when Squire Hennion, following a long line of carts loaded with his year's harvest, added himself to the scene, and with oaths and wails sought in turn to express his anger and misery.

"Tew rob a genuine son o' liberty," he whined, "ez hez allus stood by the cause! The general shall hear o't. I'm ruined. I'll starve. I'll—"

"Ho, ho!" laughed Mr. Meredith heartily. "So sitting on both sides don't pay, eh? And a good serve out it is to ye, ye old trimmer. What! object to paper dollars, when ye are so warm a Whig. What if they are only worth two shillings in the pound, specie? Liberty forever! Ho, ho! This is worth the trip to Brunswick alone."

Colonel Brereton came out of the tavern with a paper in his hand, and called the squire aside.

"Mr. Meredith," he said in a low voice, his

a paper in his hand, and called the squire aside.

"Mr. Meredith," he said in a low voice, his face eager, yet worn with anxiety, "I flud that since I left camp this morning the rest of the New Jersey and all of the Maryland flying camps have refused to stay, and have left us, though Cornwallis's advance is at Piscataway, and as he is pushing forward by forced marches he will reach the Raritan within two hours."

"No doubt, no doubt," assented the squire gleefully. "Another week will put him in Philadelphia, and then ye rebels will dance for it. No wonder ye look scared, man."

"I am not scared on my own account," replied the officer bitterly. "A dozen bullets, whether in battle or standing blindfold against a white wall, are all the same to me. I'll take the gallows itself, if it comes, and say good quittance."

"Av" grunted Mr. Meredith "eo on. Tin."

the gallows itself, if it comes, and say good quittance."

"Ay," grunted Mr. Meredith, "go on. Tip us a good touch of the heroics."

The aide smiled, but then went on anxiously: "But what I do fear, and why I tell you what I do, is for—for—for Mrs. Meredith and— The loss of this force leaves us barely three thousand men to fight Cornwallis's and Knyphausen's fifteen thousand. We shall burn the bridge within the hour, but that will only check them as best till the river falls, and so we must retreat to the Delaware."

"And how does this affect me?"

"Every hour brings us word of the horrible excesses of the British soldiery. No womasems safe from— For God's sake, Mr. Meredith, don't remain here! But go with our army, and I'll pledge you my word you shall be safe, and as comfortable as it is in my power to make you."

"Tush! British officers never—"

be safe, and as comfortable as it is in my power to make you."
"Tush! British officers never—"
"Tis not the officers, but the common soldiers who straggle from the lines for plunder and—while the pigs of Hessians and Waldeckers, sold by their kings at so much per head, cannot be controlled, even by their own officers. See, here is the broadside of which I spoke. I have seen every affidavit, and swear to you that they are genuine. Don't—you can't risk such a fate for Mrs. Meredith or—" Brereton stopped, unable to say more, and thrust the paper he held in his hand into that of the squire.

paper he held in his hand into that of the squire.
"I'll have none of your Whig lies puffed on me!" persisted the squire obstinately.
The officer started to argue, but as he did so the gallop of a horse's feet was heard, and Colonel Laurens came dashing up. Throwing himself from the saddle he flung into the taven; and that he brought important news was so evident that Brereton hurriedly left Mr. Meredith and followed. Barely a moment passed when aide after aide issued from the inn, and, mounting, spurred away in various directions. The results were immediate. The carts were hurriedly put in train and started

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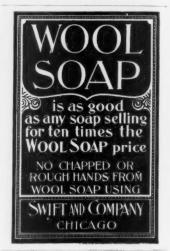
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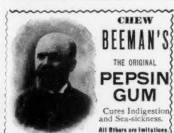
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southward on the Princeton post-road, smoke began to rise from the bridge, the batteries limbered up, and the regiments on the green fell in, and then stood at ease.

While these obvious preparations for a retreat were in progress a colored man appeared, leading so handsome and powerful a horse that Janice, who had much of her father's taste, gave a cry of pleasure and, jumping from her perch, went forward to stroke the beast's nose.

"What a beauty!" she cried.

"Yes, miss, dat Blueskin," replied the darky, grinning proudly. "He de finest horse from de Mount Vernon stud, but he great villain, jus' de same. He so obstropolus when he hear de guns dat the gin'l kiant use him, an' has tu ride ole Nelson when dyars goin't u be any fightin'." Janice leaned forward and kissed the "great villain' on his soft nose, and then turned to find the general standing in the doorway watching her.

"I have not time to attend to your complaints, gentlemen," he announced to the two esquires and the group of farmers, all of whom started forward at his appearance. "File your statements and claims with the commissary-general, and in due time they'll receive atteution." Then he came toward his horse, and as he recognized the not easily forgotten face he uncovered. "I trust Miss Janice remembers me!" he said, a smile succeeding the careworn look of the previous moment, and added: "Had ye been kind ye'd have kept that caress for the master."

Janice colored, but replied, with a mixture of assurance and shyness: "Blueskin could not ask for it, but your Excellency—" Then she paused and colored still more.

Washington laughed, and, stooping, kissed her hand. "Being a married man, must limit the amount of his yielding to temptation," he said, finishing the sentence for the gril. "I would I were to have the honor of your company at dinner once more, but your friends, the British, will not give us the time. So I must mount and say farewell."

Janice turned an eager face up to the general, as he swung himself into the saddle. "Oh, your Excelle

XIX

A CHECK TO THE ENEMY

A CHECK TO THE ENEMY

THERE FOLLOWED a weary hour of waiting, while first the carts, then the artillery, and finally the few hundred ill-clad, weary men filed off on the post-road. Before the rearguard had begun its march, British regiments could be discerned across the river, and presently a battery came trotting down to the opposite shore, and a moment later the guns were in position to protect a crossing. This accomplished, a battalion of light dragoons rode into the water and struck boldly across, a number of boats setting out at the same moment, each ladened with redcoats. While they were yet in mid-stream the Continental bugles sounded the retreat, and the last American regiment marched across the green and disappeared from view.

Owing to the fact that the coach had not been left with the wagons, but had been brought to the tavern door, the baggage train had moved off without it—a circumstance, needless to say, which did not sadden the squire. It so happened that the vehicle had stopped immediately under the composite portrait signboard of the inn, and no sooner was the last American regiment lost to view than the publican appeared, equipped with a paint-pot and brush, and muttering an apology to the owner of the coach, now seated beside his wife and daughter on the box, he climbed upon the roof and, by a few crude strokes, altered the lettering from "Gen. George the Good." But he did not attempt to change the firm chin and the strong forchead the bondman had added to the face.

(To be continued)

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luxurions Turkish bath, hot vapor or medicated vapor baths at home for three cents each, with no possibility of taking cold, or in ning the system.

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Will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies. G.M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: rest and the coving of the coving of

of many ye rs' standing and her litt'e girl of measles. A. B. Strickhed, Blooming on, Idano, writes that the Bath Cabinet did him more good in one week than two Bath Cabinet did him more good in one week than two grave', Ridney trouble and dropsy, with which he in grave', Ridney trouble and dropsy, with which he indig this Cabinet, and there is easy to be no doubt but that the long-sought-for means of curing rheumathsm, is grippe, Bright's diseas. and a.1 kidney and urinary affections has been found. The

WELL-KNOWN CHRISTIAN MINISTER

of Una, S. C., Rev. R. E. Peale, highly recommends this Cabinet, as also does Mrs. Kendr.cks, Princ. of Vassar, College, Congressman John J. ieuz. John T Brwn, editor of the Christian Guide, many awyers, physicians, ministers, and hundreds of other influential people.

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It is important to know that the inventor guarantees that obesity will be reduced 5 lbs. per week if the e-hot vapor b the are taken regularly - cleintific reas, as brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers. To

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THE GREAT FEATURE

Of this Bair Cabinet is that it gives a Hot Vapor listh that opens the millions of pores all ever the body, stimulating the sweat glands and foreign out by nature's method all the impure saits, acids and effect matter, which, if retained, overwork the heart, kidneys, and the lings, and cause clienae, debility and sluggishness. A ning, and makes you feel 10 years younger. With the bath, if desired, is a

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Every one knows, is beneficial. Turkish baths, mesage, hot drinks, stimulants, hot foot baths are all the state of the sta

formulas for mechanical states and animents as well as Another excellent feature is that if folds into so smr !! a space that it may be carried when travellug—wels, be the people don't mee be the rrooms, as this Cabinet may be People don't mee. Thus batherine have been discarded since the invention of this Cabinet, as it gives a far better bath for all cleansing purposes than soap and water. For the sick-room its advantages are at once

apparent. The Cabinet is amply large enough for any person. There have been

SO-CALLED CABINETS

On the market, but they were unsatisfactory, for they had no door, no supporting frame, but were simply a c. cap aff ir to pull on or off over the head like a skir to barrel, subjecting the bod. to sudden and dangerous chang s or temperature, ir made with a bulky wooden frame, which the heat and steam within the Cabinet market, cracked and caused to fall apart and soon become worthless.

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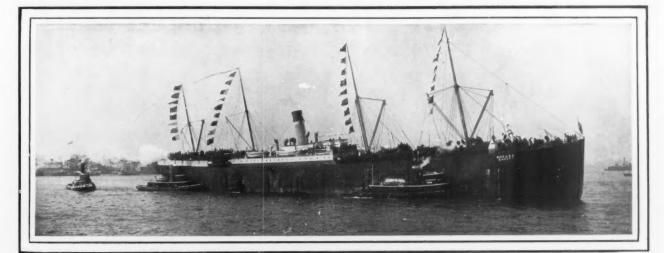
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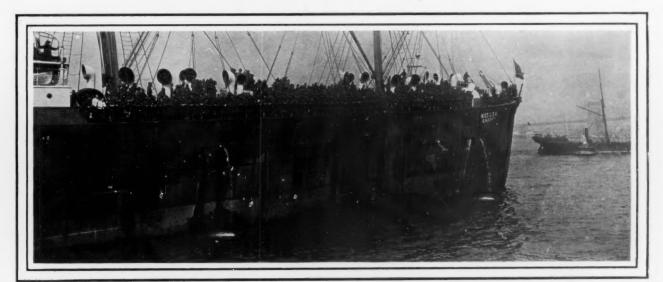
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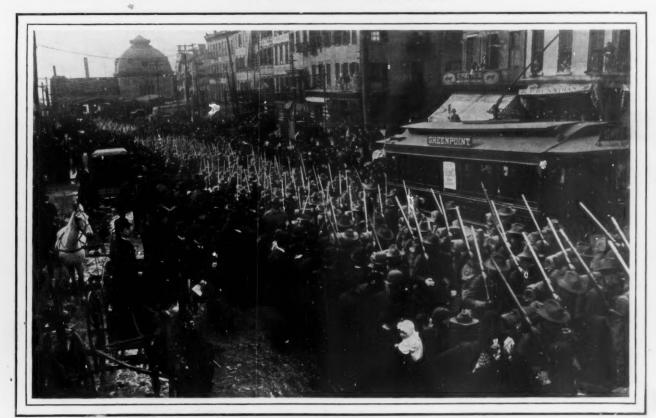




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THE LOGAN APPROACHING THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE



PICTURES BY OUR STAPS PHOTOGRAPHER, JAMES H. HARE
THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT MARCHING UP ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN

THE RETURN OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT

The Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiment, 1.180 strong, returned from the West Indies, March 10, on the United States transport Logan—formerly the Manitoba—and was given an ovation by the Borough government and the citizens of Brooklym. The regiment has been doing garrison duty in Puerto Rico.



START OF AN AMATEUR TANDEM RACE AT MANHATTAN BEACH

CYCLING PROBLEMS

ERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS for bicyclers to investigate: Are there shade trees

Cincluded from last week)

Here are some Questions for bieyelers to investigate: Are there shade trees along the borders of your roadways? Are your city or village streets made hideous by a useless display of all sorts and conditions of fences and other barriers along the lot fronts? Could your private lots and streets be beautified by the making of private and public lawns, and would not your public park be improved by more skilful care? How is your street sprinkling carried on, and what, if anything, is done to prevent the usual reckless and inefficient way in which this work is carried on? What objection would there be to the construction of a cycle path running from your town to the other end of the State in either direction? How many guide-boards could be put to advantage at the road-crossings within ten miles of your home to the north, east, south and west? How many pumps and watering troughs could be located to the advantage of travelling cyclists and others?

These and many other questions that will occur to you from time to time can be answered by the practical work of the consulate, and in the prosecution of this work the L.A.W. from time to time will place in your hands and publish in the Bulletin much printed matter by which you will be aided and encouraged.

There is no doubt that cycle racing has done much to develop the use of the wheel, to hasten its mechanical improvements, and to demonstrate its possibilties as a vehicle of travel. In this latter respect the use of the bicycle in contests of speed was inevitable, and cycle racing will hold its place in the world of athletic sports for many years. To what degree it will maintain its hold upon the popular taste is another question. The people want clean, genuine sport, unsmirched by scandal or even by suspicion, and the great multitude of cycling contests that have taken place within the last two years has brought to light the frailties of the average racing man, and revealed the need of the boldest sort of guess work in determining to what clas

that an example of the country by a clean-handed, impartial and fearless authority.

Under these conditions, the recent attempt of a combination of professional riders to set up a separate jurisdiction, to be controlled by race promoters, track owners and racing men in conjunction, may be watched with peculiar interest. Professional athletics have never been uniformly prosperous under any sort of management, and the exploitation of another "short-track sean-dal" in connection with professional bicycle racing on the Pacific coast, and the injection of oil of mustard seed as a new and effective factor in professional pugilism, all set forth in parallel columns of the same daily paper, are not calculated to raise professional sport in the esteem of the people.

The success of bicycle racing must depend upon the public confidence—a confidence in the genuine character of the contests and in the controlling body by which these contests are sanctioned and regulated.

All sorts of schemes have been tried to simplify the management of these sports and insure an honest performance by each rider in a contest.

Latterly, some of these efforts have succeeded, because the control of cycle racing has been lifted out of the domain of experiment and reduced to a system in which rewards and penalties have been a telling feature.

To what extent, or how impartially such a system will be operated by a Board of Control, whose members represent conflicting interests, can only be conjectured.

Meanwhile the lessons of the year should have a

pointed significance to the amateur. His good name and the purity of the sport in which he engages are two interdependent factors which fix the value of his reputation as an athlete. He will find that every governing body is likely at one time or another to commit errors of judgment and to impose rules which operate harshly and with possible injustice. These things must not be considered by the man whose chief aim is cast upon the side of honest sport.

The interest of the public generally is an all-important factor in achieving success in any line of amateur—or, for that matter, professional—sports. When the public is thoroughly convinced that the very life of cycling consists in the inauguration of good roads, its hearty co-operation will be extended to the devotees of the "silent steed," for farmers and horsemen, as well as pedestrians, all immediately reap the benefit in pursuing their various ways of life.

ISAAC B. POTTER.

GOLF

GOLF

With the election of new officers, a new and radical change in policy was adopted by the National Golf Association at the meeting recently held at Sherry's. The list of names presented was elected unanimously, and Mr. W. B. Thomas of Boston took the chair. No one can doubt the wisdom of giving the choice of the championship links into the hands of the executive committee. It is a very distinct step in the right direction; eliminating from the three great events of the year all questions of wire pulling, or sectional jealousies, and leaving a very difficult decision in the hands of competent, well-balanced, and unprejudiced men. The decision to pay the running expenses of these tournaments is also a wise one, and, surely, only just. However great the nominal honor of holding one of these important contests may be, it is at best a discouraging and thankless task. The expenses are enormous, the labors and responsibilities on the shoulders of the Golf and House Committees something colossal, while the inconvenience to club members is great.

To expect ever so little appreciation from the majority of contestants, or the Association itself, is like expecting grapes to grow on thistles.

The new keynote of the Association seems to be liberality, for it was voted that the amount for prizes for the professionals be increased from \$335 to \$800. This change was looked upon with much favor, as it was appreciated that \$335, divided among five professionals having the expenses of long travelling to cover, was hardly a proper and sufficient inducement to offer. On a motion by John Reid it was voted to hold the professionals nevent in the autumn, and the amateur championship some time in June. The length of the spring days, the soft condition of the turf, and the enormous entry list were largely responsible for bringing about this change. The question of official handicaps was hardly touched upon.

Next week, GOLF FOR WOMEN, by Lilian Brooks.—A bright, gossipy article on women athletes, illustrated from specially prepared photographs.



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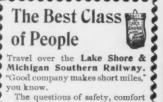
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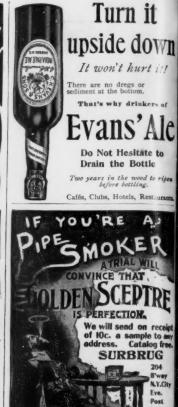
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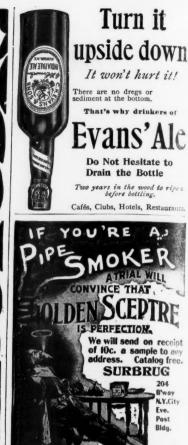


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